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on a vacation last season I chanced one day to fall in with this famous trapper, and had from his lips the following: "I became satisfied years ago that foxes often helped their fellows out of trouble. Not long ago I went out as usual in late autumn and set some traps for foxes. Sickness called me away from home, so that I did not get an opportunity to visit my traps for more than a week. In the meantime there had been a light fall of snow. When I had a leisure half day I shouldered my gun and went out to see what the sport was. My traps were all unmolested except one, that was nowhere to be found. I began to circulate around the place where it had been, taking a wider and wider sweep every time. At length, about a quarter of a mile distant from where it had been placed, in a dense piece of woods, I found my missing trap and a fox in it, fast by the leg. The old fellow was remarkably fresh and active, although he had been in the trap apparently for some days. The snow about him was well trodden down, and lying all around him, within in his reach, were an abundance of dead mice. If his fox friends could not release the captive, they were determined that he should not starve."—*B. S. Rideout, in Forest and Stream, June 26th, 1884.*

ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

ANTHROPOLOGY IN FRANCE.—Dr. E. T. Hamy, curator of ethnology in the National Museum at Paris, has sent us several brochures, of which he is the author, and whose contents will be briefly noticed:

La croix de Teotihuacan, Mém. lu a l'Acad. des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Nov., 1882." Paris, E. Leroux, 23 p. This pamphlet describes two cruciform figures exhumed by M. Charney in 1880, at Teotihuacan, north of the San Juan river and west of the avenue leading to the palace of the moon. After giving a comprehensive sketch of Spanish authorities upon the sculptured crosses of Mexico, Dr. Hamy defends the opinion that the Mexican crosses in question are the symbols of Tlaloc, god of rain and storm, and of the mountain. Other types of crosses are derived from the tree, the serpent, or from fancy. The transfer of the cross symbol from Tlaloc to Quetzalcoatl is explained in the closing chapter.

Note sur les Figures et les Inscriptions gravées dans la roche a el Hadj-Memoun, near Figuig. Paris, E. Leroux, p. 11.

Note sur une Inscription Chronographique de la fin de la période Aztèque appartenant au Musée du Trocadéro. Paris, E. Leroux, 1883, p. 14. This brochure is devoted to the description of a tablet of polished obsidian, 5 x 16 x 21 cm., collected by M. Pinart, and bearing a chronographic inscription, which Dr. Hamy concludes to be December 9, 1483, the date of the commencement of the great teocalli of Mexico.

¹ Edited by Professor OTIS T. MASON, 1305 Q street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Quelques Observations sur la distribution géographique des Opatas, des Tarahumaras et des Pimas, survies d'une note sur la Toponymie Tarasque (Bull. Soc. d'Anthrop., Nov. 1883). Paris, A. Hennuyer, 1884, p. 11. This pamphlet is illustrated with a map, and confirms the opinions of the linguists as to the relationship of the Opatas and Tarahumaras, but not with reference to the Pimas, Cahitas, and Tépéhuanes.

Commentaire sur un Bas-Relief Aztèque de la Collection Uhde. Paris, E. Leroux. Plate v, Monuments anciens du Mexique represents a bas-relief in hard rock, brought by Uhde from Anahuac and copied by Waldeck. M. Hamy has analyzed the costume carefully and decides the sculpture to represent a priest of Tlaloc performing some ceremony.

RACES OF THE PHILIPPINES.—Dr. Montano, who has made a voyage to the Philippines, gives the following classification of the races in the Bull. Soc. d'Anthrop. Paris, VII, 3 ser., p. 51 :

<i>Race.</i>	<i>Local name.</i>	<i>Habitat.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Negrito	A. Negrito, pure	Balaan province, Luzon	?
	B. Mamanua "	Lake Mañit, N. E. of Mindanao	300-400
	C. Negrito, mixed	Near Tiwi, Albay prov., S. E. of Luzon	100 ?
	D. Manthra	Negrito blood predominat'g	?
	E. Knabui		
	F. Udaï		
	G. Jakun		
Malays	H. Aetas	Forest of Camarines province, Luzon	?
	I. Bicol	Chinese bl'd predomina'g	350,000
	J. Tagaloc		
	K. Bisaya		
	L. Moro, trace of Arabic blood	Manilla and center of Luzon	1,200,000
	M. Moro	Bisaya Is., and coast of Mindanao	2,500,000
Indo-Poly-nesi-ans	N. Kalagan	Soulou archipel. and Id.	10,000 for Soulou Id.
	O. Buled Ipih	Mixed In-donesian	?
	P. Samal		
	Q. Bagobo	Davao gulf, S. E. of Mindanao	1000
	R. Guianga	Sagalind r. and Kinobatangan, N. E. of Borneo	
	S. Aetas	Samal Is., Davao gulf	50,000 ?
	T. Tagascaolo	S. and E. of Apo volcano, Davao gulf	
	U. Tagabawa	id.	
	V. Manobo	N. W. of Apo	
	X. Mandaya	E. of Davao gulf	
	Y. Bilan	N. of Davao gulf	
		Davao gulf, basin of the Aju-san, peninsula of Surigao	
		Sahug basin, E. coast of Mindanao	
		W. of Davao gulf	

In addition to the foregoing table Dr. Montano gives extended tables of measures upon the living and of crania.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.—In the year 1883 was organized in London the Society for Psychical Research, Professor Henry Sedgwick being the first president. The society's published proceedings, part v, having appeared in April of this year. Volume I, contains the following papers :

Address of the president at the first general meeting.

First report of the committee on thought-reading, with notes by Professor Balfour Stewart, Rev. A. M. Creery, Professor W. F. Barrett.

First report of the committee on haunted houses.

On clairvoyance. By G. Wyld.

Second report on thought-transference.

Third report on thought-transference.

Abnormal conditions of the mind. Professor W. F. Barrett.

Second report of committee on mesmerism.

Experiments in thought-transference at Liverpool. By Malcolm Guthrie and James Berchall.

Note on muscle-reading.

On dreaming and allied states. A circular letter.

In part v the investigations upon mesmerism and thought-transference are continued. Professor Barrett also writes on the existence of a "magnetic sense," and Mr. Gurney on hypnotism. The most of the number is occupied with inquiries respecting the divining rod.

OKADAIRA SHELL MOUND.—To the courtesy of H. Kato, president, we are indebted for a pamphlet of seven pages and eleven folded plates, bearing the title "Okadaira Shell Mound" at Hitachi, being an appendix to Memoir, vol. 1, part 1, of the Science Department, Tokio Daigaku (University of Tokio). By I. Iijima and C. Sasaki, students in biology. Tokio: Tokio Daigaku, 2543 (1883). Hitachi is about thirty miles from Tokio, and upon the banks of the lakes and other water courses of the vicinity are shell mounds rich in ancient remains. The readers of the *NATURALIST* will recall the beautiful volume which appeared some time since on a similar subject inspired and partly written by Professor E. S. Morse, to whom the authors of the present monograph acknowledge their obligation. The objects found in the Okadaira mound were cooking vessels, hand vessels, bowls, pots, cups, and fragments, all of pottery; axes, celts, wrought pumice, and pit-stones; handles and prongs of horn and antler; bone of deer. The pottery is of rough material and some of the shapes are new, but one who has seen a great deal of our aboriginal pottery will be struck with the great similarity of paste and ornament.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES.—The committee of the Paris Anthropological Society have issued an eight page pamphlet, entitled, *Projet de Questionnaire d'Anthropologie Physiologique*, which, in brief, contains the following inquiries :

1. *General*.—Name, age, nationality, birthplace, profession, religion, civil condition.

2. *Physical*.—Height, weight, color of hair and eyes, temperament, alimentation (amount, regularity, nature, alcohol, decoctions,

smoking), senses (length of vision, endurance, hearing, smell taste), sleep (hours, profundity, dreaming), muscular activity (walking, manly sports, handedness, voice, health, maladies, infirmities, deformities), hereditary resemblances (to which progenitor or ancestor most marked?).

3. *Psychic characters*.—Disposition (sad or gay, calm or violent, constant or changeable, energetic or irresolute, penchants, religious habit, literary taste, aptitude, music design, mathematics, poetry, elocution), memory (strength, peculiarities, intellectual endurance, manner of doing intellectual work, daily occupations), hereditary resemblances (to what relative degree of transmission).

4a. *Heredity Descendant*.—Name of wife, age, birthplace, date of marriage, death, peculiar maladies, fatal malady, color of eyes and hair, height, temperament, physical and psychical aptitudes, number of children, and for each the age, sex, color of eyes and hair, date of death, chief diseases, fatal disease, character and temperament, memory, mental aptitudes, character, like which parent or ancestor or relative, and in what particulars.

4b. *Heredity Ascendant*.—Father, mother, grandparents and great grandparents, uncles, aunts, great uncles and great aunts.

4c. *Heredity collateral*.—Brothers and sisters, date and place of birth, height, color of eyes and hair, profession, temperament, physical and psychical aptitudes, intelligence, principal maladies, fatal malady. For each characteristic determine whether there is any physical or psychical resemblance to any ancestor or relative.

It seems to the editor of these notes that nothing is more desirable at this time than a laborious effort to place comparative human physiology and psychology on a firm basis. A scheme like the one presented by the Paris Anthropological Society, if vigorously pushed will soon show its own defects. One serious difficulty will be to get persons to answer the questions, some of which may be deemed impertinent.

MICROSCOPY AND HISTOLOGY.¹

MR. IJIMA'S METHODS OF PREPARING PLANARIANS AND THEIR EGGS.²—In the preparation of Planarians for histological study, Mr. Iijima recommends corrosive sublimate as the only good preservative agent. The worms are placed in a shallow plate, *without water*, and a saturated solution of corrosive sublimate, heated almost to boiling, is poured over them. In this way they are killed so quickly that they do not have time to contract. They are left thirty minutes or less in the sublimate; then placed in water for an hour or more. The water should be changed several times, in order to remove all of the sublimate; otherwise it forms needle-like crystals, which impair or ruin the preparation. Three

¹ Edited by Dr. C. O. WHITMAN, Mus. Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.

² "Entwicklungsgeschichte der Süßwasser-Dendrocölen." Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zoöl.ogie, XL, p. 359, 1884.